THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Selected Poetry.

FANNY.

BY ROBERT STORY.

We often laughed at Fanny,
But we loved her while we laughed,
She was so odd a mixture
Of simplicity and craft.
Whate'er she thought she uttered,
And her words—she "reckon'd nou't"
Of the fine flash talk of London:
Here was Yorkshire out and out!
While her little schemes of cunning,
Which she thought so vailed, were still
As obvious as the channel
Of the purest mountain rill.
Thus her heart being good and gentle,
And transparent all her craft,
We often laughed at Fanny;
But we loved her while we laughed!

A short life was my Fanny's,
And slight the warning given!
But her sins were those of childhood,
And her spirit is in heaven.
All through her words, when dying,
Ran a vein of solemn thought;
And we felt how wise was Fanny—
We had laughed more than we ought.
Yet even in those moments
Came out a phrase—a word—
That reminded us of periods
When the same with mirth was heard.
And we oft recall her sayings,
Her playfulness and craft;
And now—'tis odd—we weep the most
At what the most we laughed.

Original Contributions.

SUPERSTITION FOUNDED ON CATHOLIC TRADITION.

The following interesting relation was made to the narrator some forty years ago, by an aged Irish lady, who believed in spirits having an abode upon this earth, in the name of Fairies, Locherymen and Benshees, which had been taught to her by Catholic tradition. The narrator being struck with the similarity of the tradition, and the doctrine of pre-existence, thought that, in giving it publicity, it might serve as a clue to the fact of that principle being, like all other mutilated doctrines, a fragment of the truth once delivered to the Saints:

Do you know anything about the Gentry, Jack? Nonsense, I don't mean the rich people of this country, but the Fairies, as you ignorantly call them. "You don't believe there is such people on the earth?" Heaven save yees from heresy, boy! There's not only Gentry, but Locherymen, and Benshees, and other banished spirits by thousands all around yees, that have been, and will be, to the end of the world. "How did they come here without their bodies?" Jemminy father, how ignorant you Protestants are! Why, boy, don't you know they have spiritual bodies, a body as real as your own, only you can't see them except by the eye of faith, which you heretics have not? If you had been reared up in the holy Catholic religion, you would have known all about them; but seeing as you're anxious to learn, and that it may do good to your soul, I'll tell yees of the three great classes of spirits now roaming on the earth, *particularly in Ireland*, since the beginning of this world. "You never heard of a rebellion in heaven?" Jesus of Nazereth! you astonish me, boy, and can read as you can. Why, Phadres, my own child, who is over forty years old, and doesn't know B from a bull's foot, knows that. War! why, that there was, and one too, that the insurrection in Ireland couldn't be compared with, at all at all! You didn't know that anything but peace could be where God was; and then to ask what sort of weapons they fought with, shows me by the natural [illegible] of my reason, that you're as ignorant as Maddy Maguire's bull calf, that [illegible] Why, boy, for your bet[illegible], I will tell you that heaven, according to Catholic tradition, is a mighty [illegible] with a population of [illegible] following after their [illegible] as we do here, and might all be entirely happy, if it weren't for their own evil inclinations. Now, the cause of rebellion being in that blessed place, was on account of Lucifer, who was the next to our Saviour by birth in the royal family of heaven, and being proud and lifted up in his own imaginings, opposed his father, the King, in the grand council of heaven, and so went to war with him, through the hatred he had to his elder brother, who kept fast by his father in the order of his government.

Now, at that time, the inhabitants of heaven were divided into three classes: the aristocracy, who were the noblemen, or wealthy land-owners; the middle classes were such as our lawyers, midsmen and merchants; and the common people were those who followed after all sorts of trades, just as they do here. Now, this shows you the great distinction; and how there was so much pride in them; and also, the scheming intrigue and success of the devil, through the lawyers and merchants, who thought, under the government of Lucifer, they might carry on their business without any restriction in cheating the common people, who were gulled by them in all manner of ways, and robbed into the bargain, in opposition to the laws of heaven. So, to war they went; and no less than the third part of the inhabitants took part in the rebellion, and were cast out, after they were beaten all to pieces, upon this earth,—some to be kept in chains of everlasting darkness with the devil, until the great judgment, and others to wander by themselves, according to the way they acted in the war. Now, the reason why the Gentry, Locherymen, and Benshees, were cast out by themselves, was, because they took no active part on either side. Those we call the Gentry, stood by and wished that the king might win the battle, but didn't fight for him, lest Lucifer, if he overcome, might take away their estates. The Locherymen and lawyers did the same, but wished the devil to gain the victory, although they pretended all the time to be for the king, being very religious, and going to church, like other decent people.

As for the Benshees, they were those of the common people, who did'nt care a straw how things went, saving they got plenty to *eat* and *wear* without WORKING for it. Now, you see, these parties weren't found in open rebellion with arms in their hands, such as those who were cast out with the devil; but because they were neither cold nor hot, they were banished by themselves upon this earth, unto the great judgment. It is for this reason the Gentry, Locherymen, and Benshees can go wheresomever they please, and do any manner of thing they please up and down the whole world.

"There are none of them in Scotland, did you say?" Sure, an' that's true! they wouldn't stop in such a barren spot. "Did I ever see any of them?" In troth I have, hundreds of them at one time. Thousands of them fought a sham battle before the fight of Antrim, which I saw with my own blessed eyes. "They would rather fight sham battles than do any other thing, do you say?" No, my boy, if you speak well of the Gentry, they'll do you many a good turn. Why, boy, many's the time when I couldn't bring a bit of butter, when tired out and vexed, I've left the churn by the side of the fire over night, and next morning there it was, all nicely churned up, and laid past, just as I would have done it myself! Now, quit your laughing. Do you think I'm after telling you lies?

"What power have the Locherymen and Lawyers? Do they act like the Gentry?" Not in the same way. They have committed unto them a knowledge where all the gold and silver has been hid up since the days of Phadric Budmore and Shane Macteague, the great monied men of Ireland who fought against the Egyptians in the time of Moses. If you could get hold of a Locheryman and hold him fast by the waistband of the breeches, it would be a good pot of money for yees; but they're such nimble devils, just like the merchants and lawyers of our own day, they're sure to wiggle out of your fingers, and have the money in their own keeping, which they love above all things in the world, although it is of no manner of use to them.

"What do the Benshees follow after?" Why they're the poor devils who didn't care how things went, and since they have been upon this earth, they do nothing but howl and cry before the death of any person, just that they may have people to be miserable as they are themselves, and as they were the tradesmen and laborers as I told you before, in heaven, who were never content with their wages, and were always grumbling; so they take it out here in crying at their own pleasure; and then, after that, having cried till they are black in the face, become injuns in another world, where they will learn to keep themselves quiet like other decent people.

LAMBDA.

HOME INDUSTRY.

Circumstances having prevented me from being one of a party to the "Headwaters," I thought that having seen in the columns of the *News* and the MOUNTAINEER of late, several notices relating to the New Nail Factory, and the Machine Shop located on Kanyon Creek, I would, if permitted by those in charge, inspect them for my own information, and the result having been so far satisfactory, I concluded that it might likewise be so to some of your readers interested in those matters, especially those living at too great a distance for a personal inspection.

Having arrived at the Nail Factory, which is a spacious frame building, conveniently situated at the foot of a bench, with a tall chimney, which to my mind is always suggestive of something going on for the benefit of the community, I made known the object of my visit, and Mr. Stephen Taylor, the superintendent, being absent, I was referred to Messrs. Knox and Finlayson, who were engaged on the millright work of the establishment, not yet completed, who courteously gave me all the information which I required, and who seemed fully to understand their business in all its minutiæ.

The first in order of the manufacture is the heating furnace, which is a small reverberatory furnace, neatly and solidly built of cut fire-stone from Big Cottonwood. In this the iron is brought to the heat necessary for working, the blast to which is furnished by a fan, and, in combination with the tall chimney, is capable of bringing the pieces to a welding heat in a very short space of time.

Next in order are the rollers, which are of solid cast iron, fifteen inches in diameter, in cast iron housings, the whole of which is of a massive character compared with what we are in the habit of seeing in these valleys. These are driven by a powerful undershot water wheel, nine feet in diameter by ten feet face, to which a massive and ponderous fly-wheel, of fourteen feet diameter, is about to be added. By them the iron is brought to the proper thickness for making nails, by successively being passed between them, the rollers being brought closer together at each rolling. In connection with the rollers I observed a most ingenious device of wrought-iron straps around the housings, which of course, from their relative size, could not be intended to preserve them from fracture, but which I afterwards found were calculated by their stretching a little in case of accidental breakage, to provide against any further damage from the pieces of the framing getting between the rollers before the machinery could be stopped. This invention I understood to be due to F. Kesler, Esq., the engineer, under whose supervision the whole of the works have been erected, and was considered to be quite a novelty by the parties in the States who built the rollers.

Near the rollers, and worked from the same shaft, is a powerful shear, by which the rolled iron is cut into strips of such a width as to form the length of the nail required.

From this we turn to the nail making machines, of which there are two capable of making any size of nail, from a shingle nail upwards; the motions of which are of too intricate a character to be followed up by any but a practised eye. Suffice it to say that the iron strip at a red heat is placed upon a cutter; immediately you hear two smothered blows, and out drops a nail, finished and in every respect ready for use, having been cut and headed somewhere in the grip of the machine, which is capable of making them as quickly as the attendant can turn the strip of iron from which they are made.

These are driven by a sort of reaction centrifugal wheel, of an entirely new design, which likewise drives the fan and three large grindstones required for grinding the cutters, &c., for the use of the works.

I next found my way to the Machine Shop; and, in the absence of Mr. Nathan Davis, the foreman of the shop, I was introduced to Mr. Wilcox, an intelligent and well-informed mechanic, who politely offered to conduct me through the works.

The machine tools, as may be expected in this far-off country, are not as complete as they probably are where the facilities for such work are greater. My attention, however, was directed to a most ingeniously designed machine lathe, the sliding rest of which is so constructed as to rise from the bed when the cut is too heavy, and so prevent the possibility of breakage.

There was also in process of construction, a heavy machine lathe for turning the cast-iron rollers of sugar-mills, and other work of a like massive character.

At one end of the shop was a wool-carding machine, nearly complete, intended for Erastus Snow, Esq., which had been built after the pattern of some which were brought from the States last season by Mr. E. R. Young, and from drawings furnished by Mr. Wm. J. Silver, who likewise designed and furnished the drawings for the heavy lathe before mentioned, he having been engaged in this business for several years back in the States and in Europe.

I was next shown the foundry, which I was given to understand was the only one in successful operation in the Territory, great difficulties having been experienced in obtaining iron suitable for casting machine work.

In order to complete my tour, I called at the Woollen Factory, at the west end of the building, where I found Mr. E. R. Young, with one of his hands, busy grinding the teeth of the cards ready for starting on Monday morning. One of the machines, I understood, was brought by the pioneers, and is still doing good work; another was made at the public shop in 1856, after the same pattern, and is a good specimen of machine work; the third is a new one brought from the States last season, and is much larger than the others, and capable of working the finest wool. These machines have all double cylinders.

Mr. Young informed me that they carded generally from 400 to 450 lbs. of wool in 24 hours, and when he gets his new picker running, which is being made at the Machine Shop from drawings by Mr. Silver, after the most approved Eastern pattern, and which will probably be ready in the spring, he expects to do still more. I enquired about the factory, but as the person in charge was absent, I concluded to return, having spent the day to my own entire satisfaction.

D. J. B.

Selections.

THE IRISH IN ITALY.

Though we should gladly see Irishmen pulling the trigger or flourishing the shillalah in a better cause than the Pope's, yet as they have deliberately preferred that side of the quarrel, we confess it gratifies us highly to see them worthily sustaining the character of their country. The newspapers of the continent, Italian, Austrian and French, are already full of the exploits of the gallant adventurers from the Green Isle, who are already beginning to divide the admiration of the world with Garibaldi and his followers. Indeed, it appears to us that already the Irish volunteers have eclipsed the Italians. Garibaldi's troops have certainly exhibited as much prowess as was wanting for their triumph, but from the day the expedition set out, we look in vain for the exuberant valor of the boys from Limerick and Tipperary. Garibaldi's men thrashed the Neapolitans, but commend us to the heroes who have shown that they can thrash themselves. An Austrian journal, the *Wanderer*, informs us that "on the arrival of a detachment of the Irish volunteers at Macerata, they got up a fight among themselves, and hammered away at each other's skulls with so much good will that the gendarmes were ordered to interfere!" And interfere they did, but, we are proud to say, not with impunity, for "several of the gendarmes were sorely mauled by the combatants, who did not like to have their sport interrupted!" The truth is, we have no manner of doubt, that the Papal government had arranged this affray with the police, in order to make their Irish friends feel at home as soon as possible, on landing in the Pope's dominions. It was not only a delicate compliment to the volunteers, but a capital stroke of policy, for when the news of the fun to be had at Macerata had traversed Ireland, the magic effect may be easily foreseen. All the young blood will be off to Italy on finding that his holiness, in addition to his other attractions for the Irish, has got a police to be mauled, like the best of Protestant governments. It is said that the *row* with the gendarmerie was about rations and quarters; but though we can enter into the feelings of a true Irishman on being presented with a dish of polenta or maccaroni, any other bone of contention would have answered quite as well, for we may be sure it was not for the sake of being either better fed or lodged that the neediest Irishman made up his mind to translate himself to Rome. His holiness, in fact, provided his deliverers with both meat and drink, in providing them with the police to pummel; and as we confess to taking a wicked pleasure in the pummelling of those officials, we wish the Hibernian brigade plenty of the same diet, and fresh reinforcements from home to enjoy it along with them. Let them thrash the Pope's police all the whole way from Macerata to Rome, it will go far to atone for the crime, or rather the folly, of enlisting in his army.

It is observable that though the Vienna journal records so much cracking of skulls in the first action, or that in which the Irish fought one another, there is not a syllable said of injury to the brains of a single combatant.

Some of the same brigade are reported to have adventures equally exciting in another way. Their chaplain and one of their officers were robbed of 1,800 scudi on the road between Macerata and Loretto, and it is even said that the banditti left them in a plight which would have shocked Lord Haddo. Probably that particular situation, cool as it is, is not the most favorable for political reflections; otherwise the chaplain and his gallant companion might have drawn conclusions from their own disaster little calculated to heighten their enthusiasm for the sort of government that exists in the states of the church.—*London Examiner.*

HORRORS OF THE NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS.

An Englishman writes to a London journal: "On the morning of the 17th of February, 1848, I was among the foremost, and the only Englishman present, when the rush was made into the prison at Palermo. The facts were these:

"About forty of the *sbirri* had been captured by the revolutionists, treated by them with kindness, and placed in security until they could be sent to Naples—a friendly precaution to prevent their being murdered by the indignant mob, which then broke into the police palace, and cast the books and furniture from the windows. A portion of the spacious building appeared, however, to be inaccessible. Windows and loop-holes there were in it, but no opening to one entire wing of the dark prison-house.

"Presently, on removing one of the huge book-cases, some fresh-plastered wall appeared concealed behind it. A passage was quickly broken through it, and the senses were almost overpowered by the steaming effluvia which issued from seven dark chambers communicating with each other, where, upon clearing the loop-holes, a secreted scene of horror was before us—such as wants the best testimony to be believed. There lay human bodies, and the mutilated remains of such, in every state of death and decay; bundles of rotting rags, mingled with bones, and limbs, and filth, filled the corners of the smaller rooms; chains hung riveted to the walls above, whence some of these remains had dropped as they died—some still holding in their iron grasp the arms or ankles of their famished victims. Skeletons, almost fleshless, were piled upon others which were quite so, and placed on stone shelves, which had served as their beds while living; naked bodies, black and pulpy, were hidden beneath others more recently dead, yet alive with maggots; and, greater horror still, two human bodies, in writhing attitudes, were hanging crucified upon the wall of the largest chamber, the reeking, blood-stained stones of which held rusty spikes corresponding to the outstretched hands and feet of others which had been so suspended, and still retaining the stringy remains of muscles torn to shreds, from which the heavier portions had dropped, and lay in heaps of putridity beneath.

"Shrieks of indignant horror arose from the infuriate crowd, a portion of which rushed back to the prison where the captured *sbirri* were secured, brought them out, and shot them down on the instant. Others remained, raking and searching among the bones and bodies, examining minutely the putrid remnants of those they fancied might have been their fathers, brothers, or kindred, who had long been missing, but whose fate they knew not.

"One of the *sbirri*, whose life I tried in vain to save, endeavored to persuade me that the suspended bodies were not crucified while alive, but nailed there to augment the tortures of the living prisoners."

OPINIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS CONCERNING GARIBALDI.

It is amusing to compare the various epithets applied to Garibaldi by the foreign journals. We take the following as specimens:

"The monster in human shape, Garibaldi by name, has had the audacity to attack, at the head of a band of murderers, the dominions of his majesty the King of Naples. It is needless to add that measures are taken by the government to capture him, when he will be justly punished for his rash and lawless undertaking."—*Gazetta di Napoli.*

"The Antichrist—for it is impossible to give a person possessed of the devil any other appellation—has dared to approach the coast of Sicily, and effected a landing with the assistance of the godless and heretic English."—*Gazetta di Roma.*

"The bandit Garibaldi is about to continue his wicked and bloody trade of human murderer in the happy and peaceful island of Sicily; but the divine vengeance will not fail to overtake him speedily."—*Munich Volksblatt.*

"The professional rebel hopes to continue his former calling in Sicily; but he will be grievously disappointed, and his disgraceful attempt frustrated, by the courage and royalty of the brave troops of the King of the Two Sicilies."—*Vienna Gazette.*

"The pirate Garibaldi, is, of course, acting by the orders of the King of Sardinia."—*Leipziger Zeitung.*

"The adventurer Garibaldi will soon find that his lawless career has come to an untimely end."—*Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung.*

"The persona Garibaldi, not content with having kindled the flames of revolution in his own country, is now about to raise the standard of revolt in the hitherto happy kingdom of Naples."—*Cassel Zeitung.*

"General Garibaldi is steadily advancing in his bold and dangerous career."—*Hamburg Papers.*

The heroic son of Italy, whose name no true Italian can pronounce without the most profound admiration and enthusiasm, is now engaged in the most important campaign of his eventful life."—*Gazette di Bologna.*

"The redeemer of Italy is about to attack the stronghold of tyranny. Every true Italian heart beats with hope for the success of his sublime undertaking."—*Florence Gazette.*

"The genius of Italy has at length drawn his sword and thrown away the scabbard to rescue his country from the last remnant of tyranny."—*Giornale di Milano.*

"The Archangel Gabriel has appeared in human shape on earth, in the person of Garibaldi, to scatter the last enemies of Italian liberty and bring them to the condign punishment they deserve."—*Turin Gazette.*

"The commander-in-chief of the King's troops in Sicily has signed a capitulation with his excellency General Garibaldi at Palermo."—*Gazetta di Napoli* (latest number).

Miscellaneous.

Another Wonder.—A most magnificent cave has been discovered in El Dorado county, California. Several large rooms were found in it, several hundred feet in length, by nearly as many broad, and a lake, the extent is as yet unknown. The floor, as well as stalactites, are all of a beautiful white crystalized marble.

In a cemetery at Dunkirk, a stone is erected over the manes of a deceased old lady, on which her survivors intended to write the stock epitaph, "Let her rest in peace." The space gave out at the word "her," so that only the initial letters of the remainder could be inserted. Thus the dear old lady was commended to the mould with the somewhat slangy inscription, "Let her r i p."

During the past year Mr. J. B. Gough delivered 175 of his addresses in the provinces of England, 14 in Exeter Hall, and 10 in theatres, halls and chapels of London. In the provinces it is estimated that over 140,000 listened to his arguments and appeals, and over 4,000 signed the pledge of total abstinence.

The cholera is raging with great violence on the Malabar coast. Of 5043 people attacked by this awful scourge in January, 4458 died.

Hoop Skirts Unsafe in a Thunder Storm.—In the town of Pittsfield, Vermont, on Saturday, June 30th, while a singing-school was in progress in a school-house, a thunder-storm passed over the village, and the lightning struck the school-house, passing down the chimney and through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his arm stretched out toward it, on the back of a seat. The ladies' hoops were all struck by the fluid, stripped of all the windings, clasps broken, the hoops bent into all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched, and some set on fire, and, wonderful to relate, no one was killed, and none injured but the young man.

A poor woman in the county of Santa Barbara, California, has but one grape vine. This bore, in 1857, five thousand bunches of grapes—each bunch weighing over a pound—yielding her the handsome sum of four thousand dollars. When a girl, on leaving Monterey for her present home, she picked up a vine cutting to drive her mule. This cutting she planted on her arrival, and after the lapse of seven years such is the result.

Salting Cream for Butter Making.—A writer in the *Homestead* reports a statement made at the New Haven lectures, that by adding a tablespoonful of fine salt to a quart of cream, as the latter is skimmed from off the milk and placed in the cream-pots until enough accumulates for churning, the time required for churning is reduced to two or three minutes. In a trial made by the writer, he found this to be true, and his theory is, that the salt acts upon the thin coating of the globules of butter, and so dissolves it that a slight agitation breaks it, and the butter comes at once. The experiment can easily be tried by any butter-maker.

A Surprising Fact.—It appears, from an official statement of the Treasury Department, that during the last fiscal year, we imported into the United States, goods manufactured from iron and steel to the enormous amount of fourteen millions, forty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars. Of this $2,047,736 was for steel which we are still obliged to import; but all the rest, costing twelve millions of dollars, we pay to the work-shops, principally of Great Britain, for articles which we can just as well manufacture here, but for want of the same measure of protection afforded in Great Britain to her industry, we are forced, by our revenue laws, with all the materials and skill at our very doors, to buy of other countries. What a policy this is for a government to pursue, heard, as it professes to be, on the principle that it is instituted for the benefit of the many.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

ANNUAL ELECTION.---1860.

COMMISSIONERS

To locate University Lands.

IRA ELDREDGE,
SIDNEY A. KNOWLTON,
CHESTER LOVELAND.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
HOSEA STOUT,
HIRAM B. CLAWSON,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN M. MOODY,
WASHINGTON F. ANDERSON,
JOHN V. LONG,
WILLIAM P. NEBEKER.

Selectmen.

B. D. HUFFAKER [for 3 years].
B. J. GOLDING [for 1 year].

Sheriff.

ROBERT T. BURTON.

County Surveyor.

THEODORE McKEAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY PRECINCT.

Justices of the Peace.

AURELIUS MINER,
JOHN NEBEKER.

Constables.

ISRAEL IVINS.
HENRY HEATH.

Fence Viewers.

WILLIAM CARTER,
LEVI E. RITER.
ELNATHAN ELDREDGE.

Pound Keeper.

BRIANT STRINGHAM.

THE ELECTION.

On Monday at sunrise, the polls of Utah will be ouce again opened. The lively times and tremendously tremendous rivalry of last year will be remembered, but scarcely we think repeated. Camp Floyd is fearfully in the minority. Judge Eckels is, alas! no more; and Dr. Hurt is buried. There is no federal judge this year to march squadrons to the polls and originate election riots.

Notwithstanding that we have an open sea, and clear sky above us, we would urge upon all to come forward and give their names and support to the representative officers of the people.

One of the greatest privileges purchased for American citizens by the blood and toil of the fathers of their country is the electivo franchise. In places where party strife runs high, that franchise is appreciated. But here in Utah, where we think in unison, and all vote as one man, we scarcely think of what our privileges and rights are.

The day has been—the day may come again, when votes may be accounted worth something and productive of good results. Many may make excuses. Their crops are ripe for harvest, their wood-pile is defunct. Their cows have gone astray. Many are the excuses made by many persons as an apology for their absence from the polls. Such men forget, and by their own acts forfeit, their sovereignty. The American, the patriot, the lover of his country, will come and vote. The laggard, the dastard, and despiser of his country and his own rights will stay away.

Let us not be understood as begging votes for the particular ticket that we have ourself selected and placed above as our leader. Our motto, and that of all the citizens of Utah, has been free-will, free-conscience, and untramelled votes If the ticket does not suit the elector, let him scratch out and insert. We would not vote against our conscience. We ask no one else to do so. But we ask all to come forward and tell by their votes their honest feelings.

While on this subject we have a word for a great portion of our population. Those who came to the United States full grown and matured have generally taken care to make themselves Americans by naturalization at the earliest practical period. But we find a great many young men who arrived in the country in their infancy and who appear to take no care as to the securing of their legitimate franchise. Fifteen minutes would give them the full privileges of citizens. Our Probate Courts are always open; and they have been decided to have full rights to naturalize. This afternoon at two o'clock Judge Smith sits to create Americans. We want to see a big rally, and on Monday a fine array of independent votes.

A SUGGESTION.

Among the many varied and very excellent improvements that have been made in Great Salt Lake City, one of the greatest utility and convenience seems to have been omitted. We want a public market: a place where we can send to in the spring and early summer and buy a bunch of onions or a few lettuce and radishes for breakfast; a market where the gardener can spread out his produce and not be compelled to hawk around the great city a basket of cucumbers or a peck of new potatoes for sale.

The great majority of our population have been accustomed from their early childhood to the conveniences of such a market; and they are anxious to see one in operation here. It would at first be an outlay for the corporation. Eventually it would prove a source of revenue. And how well satisfied would the citizens be when they saw their means expended in the adornment and improvement of the city.

All that is wanted in this matter is but one initiatory step. Our mayor and city marshal are men of travel and enterprize. They know right well how such things are done elsewhere; and doubtless know how to improve upon them.

It has been suggested that the centre of Broadway or Merchants' Lane would be the most suitable place; by limiting the side walks about ten feet. On that matter we have no opinion at present to offer. We are, however, one of the many who want and ask for the market.

Here now is a fine chance for the gentlemen who receive our city votes and at whose disposal our city taxes are placed, to shew how wise we were in the casting of our votes, and how extensive their own patriotism. Besides it will materially aid in answering the oft-repeated question concerning the disbursement of the city revenue.

Local News.

Pony Express.—An express from St. Joseph arrived in this city on Wednesday, at 1.40 p.m.; also, one from San Francisco arrived here on Thursday, at 1 a.m. Nothing of interest to the public was brought from either end of the line.

Arrival.—Major Henry Lawrence, of the firm of J. B. Kimball & Co., of this city, arrived on the evening of the 31st ult. The train of goods for the firm, consisting of 17 waggons, will arrive about the 1st of September. He reports the emigration moving along finely, and excellent health among them. Capt. Robinson's hand-cart company may be expected about the 11th inst. Capts. Ross, Murphy and Smith, will probably arrive between the 1st and 15th of September.

Accident.—On last Sunday morning, while the thunder storm was raging near this city, the wife and daughter of Bishop Thos. Callister, of the 17th Ward, received a smart lightning shock. They were at his farm west of this city at the time. We are happy, however, in stating that they were not burned or otherwise disfigured. The Bishop had an ox and a cow killed the same morning.

Shocking Accident.—On the same day that the torrents of water fell at Fort Herriman, a boy named John Clark, about 12 years old, was struck by lightning on the Utah county side of the point of the mountain, south of this city. When found he was dreadfully disfigured; his shoes were literally torn to pieces, and, horrible to relate, his heart was hanging from his body. The boy had gone out with his father from their residence at American Fork to hunt cattle. They had separated but a short time when the boy was struck.

Incidents at Fort Herriman.—On Sunday, July 22d, the settlers at Fort Herriman commenced an exterminating war on their old enemies, the crickets. The sable enemy were in such countless numbers that, in looking across the field, nothing but one dense black mass was to be seen; as many as three crickets in some instances being on a single head of wheat The settlers saw that they had to fight for bread, and every man, woman and child that was capable, turned out, and forming a line through the extent of the large field, the farms being in one enclosure, advanced upon their common foe. They were engaged all Sunday, but as the shades of night were advancing, they had to suspend hostilities. Monday morning found them "on to the charge" again. They fought faithfully—they struggled for bread, but they did not end the conflict till Tuesday. This is the second cricket war the settlers of Fort Herriman have been engaged in this season. The first one lasted eight days. On Thursday, July 26th, a very heavy fall of rain took place at Fort Herriman. The inhabitants were observing the portentous aspect of a large black cloud that was slowly wending its way from the mountain towards the Fort, when suddenly the clond burst, causing water to fall in such abundance that ravines, in some instances more than ten feet deep, were filled to overflowing. Considerable of the wheat belonging to the farmers at the Fort was lodged, and so powerful was the rush of water, that a passage, four feet wide and six feet high, was made in the Fort wall. The chimney of Mr. Thos. Beckstead's house was thrown down through the violence of the falling body of water; and everything in his large and well-cultivated garden was covered with sand, gravel, and rubbish, to such an extent that nothing green was to be seen. Besides this, about an acre and a half of his finest wheat was lodged. Mr. Gordon had two full grown hogs running at large at the time of the storm; they have not been seen since; it is supposed they were carried away by the flood. When the waters reached Jordan they caused that river to rise about twelve inches above its previous level.

Celebration of the 24th of July in Centreville, Davis Co.—At sunrise, a portion of the Nauvoo Legion assembled on the public square, commanded by Capt. Thomas Rich; after performing several movements, they fired a volley of musketry, which signified to the inhabitants that the glorious 24th was ushered in. After which the Centerville string band, with their instruments, marched through the town. At 9 o'clock the military again assembled and fired a salute in honor of the pioneers entering the valley, which served as a signal for the inhabitants to assemble at the School House, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, portraits, &c., &c. The inhabitants having assembled, the meeting was called to order, when "O Zion! dear Zion," was sung by the congregation. After prayer, speeches, songs and toasts, of a humorous nature, occupied the fore part of the day. Notice was then given that there would be an intermission until 2 o'clock, when the military would again assemble, and, after shewing their ability in military tactics, would fire three rounds of musketry as a signal for the citizens to go forth in the dance. The time having arrived, and the signal having been given, they went forth in that innocent amusement, and tripped the light fantastic toe till a late hour in the evening.—William Reeves, John Adams, Lyman W. Porter, committee of arrangements.

TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT OGDEN CITY.

[We give the report of the celebration of our favorite anniversary at Ogden City, just as we received it from the reporter at that place. It is as follows:—]

At 4 o'clock a.m., firing of cannon, raising of flags, and rolling of drums.

At 5 o'clock, the Martial and String Bands, under command of Capt. R. D. Sprague, chief of music, accompanied by two companies of Life Guards, commanded by Col. Daniel Gamble, proceeded through the principal streets of the city, playing and firing, at intervals, appropriate salutes.

At 9, the procession was formed on Union Square, under the command of Major McGaw, marshal of the day, and his ass't, Lewis A. West, in the following order:

1st. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Col. D. Gamble; banner, "Our rights, we'll defend them."

2. Young man bearing the marshal's flag; motto, "Order, heaven's first law."

3. Martial Band; banner, "Ogden City Martial Band."

4. String Band; banner, "The thousands of Ephraim."

5. Committee of Arrangements.

6. Company of Battalion boys, commanded by Maj. L. Clark; banner, "Ram in the thicket."

7. Company of Pioneers, commanded by Capt. P. C. Baird; banner, "Our Mountain Home."

8. High Priests, under direction of C. R. Dana; banner, "Pillars in the House of God."

9. Company of Silver Greys, commanded by L. A. Shirtliff; banner, "Veterans of Deseret."

10. Bishops and Councillors, under direction of Bishop E. Bingham; banner, "Fathers of the People."

11. Twelve young men, under direction of Wm. Burch, Esq.; banner, "Zion's Strength."

12. Twelve young ladies, under direction of Miss L. A. Abbott; banner, "Daughters of Deseret."

13. Seventies, under direction of G. W. Brimhall; banner, "Heralds of Salvation."

14. Officers of the Weber County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, under direction of Joseph Hull, Esq.; banner, "Let the adorning of our bodies be the workmanship of your own hands."

15. A waggon drawn by four horses, driven by E. C. Richardson, Esq; loaded with implements of husbandry, and sheaves of small grain; banner, "Peace and Plenty."

16. Elders, under direction of S. Maloney; banner, "Elders of Israel."

17. Twelve boys, under direction of E. Freeman; banner, "Zion's Hope."

18. Twelve girls, under direction of Miss E. Bunker; banner, "Virtue, our mother's pride."

19. Police, commanded by Capt. Green Taylor; banner, "Terror to evil doers."

20. Priests, under direction of John Folker; banner, "We prepare the way."

21. Sabbath School, under direction of F. A. Hammond; banner, "Students in the science of Theology."

22. Teachers, under direction of Thos. Wadsworth; banner, "Blessed are the peace-makers."

23. Day-School, under direction of Mrs. S. Shirtliff; banner, "We love to go to school."

24. Deacons, under direction of Mr. Thomas; banner, "They that would be great, let them be servants of all."

25. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Capt. James Owen; banner, "God and our rights."

At 9½ o'clock the procession left the square, followed by a multitude of citizens, passed down First West Street to North Street, thence to Main Street, and halted at the residence of the Mayor; when Mayor Farr and suite were received by the marshal of the day and his assistant, and assigned a position between Nos. 3 and 4 in the procession, directly in front of the committee of arrangements, which then moved down Main Street to the Tabernacle, when the procession and citizens were seated in order, under the direction of the marshal of the day and his assistant.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the day, Patriarch, James Lake.

Music by the string band.

Constitution of Deseret, by Isaac Bowman.

Firing of cannon, music by the martial band.

Oration by Gen. J. Hunt, orator of the day.

Firing of cannon; "Hail Columbia" by the martial band.

REGULAR TOASTS.

The Life Guards: They were at Echo, may they ever be found faithful to the cause of truth.—*Daniel Gamble.*

Daniel H. Wells: Chief of Zion's hosts; may his future battles ever be as bloodless as his Echo victory.—*Wm. Elmer.*

Utah: The cradle of liberty; never mind Uncle Sam; we can rock it alone—*M. D. M.*

The Weber County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society: The stepping-stone to wealth, prosperity and independence.—*Joseph Hall.*

The Sunday-School: A nursery of gems, who are destined to shine pre-eminently in the great drama of the last days. God bless them for ever.—*H. Mitchel.*

The Constitution of Deseret: The laws of the little stone in embryo.—*H. Findlay.*

Music by the string band.

Speech by Mayor Farr.

Firing of cannon.

Music by the martial band.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Ogden City Police: Servants of the people, always ready.—*G. Taylor.*

Seventies, Heralds of Salvation: peace on earth and good will to men. Come to Zion.—*G. W. Brimhall.*

Jesus, and God our Father, Joseph, Brigham and their friends, and the friends of God that ever have lived, that now live and that ever will live, worlds without end, Amen.—*Elder Jno. Taylor.*

Deseret: May her councillors increase in wisdom, and her mighty men in numbers, until she becomes what she is destined to be, the head of the corner.—*G. W. Turner.*

Brigham Young: May his words be to the saints as life-boats are to a shipwrecked crew, and himself as a loadstone in the midst of needles.—*Daniel Gamble.*

Music by the martial band.

Speech by Elder Jno. Taylor.

Firing of cannon.

Music by the bands.

Benediction by the chaplain.

After which the procession was reformed and passed up Main Street to Union Square, where the marshal of the day returned his hearty thanks to the several officers for their promptitude in carrying out the order of the day.

Then the citizens generally sat down under a large and commodious bowery, which had been prepared for the occasion, and heartily partook of a sumptuous dinner. They then moved the tables out of the way and the people indulged in music, songs, dancing, &c., &c.

During the day, peace, order and the most perfect union of feeling prevailed, without a note of discord in the multitude.

At night there were several dancing parties in various parts of the city, all of which were conducted in the most perfect order, and all appeared to be satisfied, rejoicing in the spirit of peace.

Gen. C. W. West,
Hon. Judge A. Farr,
Capt. E. Bunker,
J. N. Goodall,
William Kay, Esq.,
Thomas Thomas, Esq.,
Committee of Arrangements.
Walter Thompson,
Secretary.

Home News.

WESTERN NEWS.

Murder of Two Men in Mariposa, by Indians.—A letter from Mariposa to the Stockton *Argus*, gives the particulars of the murder of two men named Bean and Gibbs, by Indians, on the Colorado. The men had been living with two squaws:—"Some weeks since the women ran away from them and returned to their rancheria some six or eight miles from Mariposa. Bean and Gibbs, while hunting for them, seized an Indian and tied him to a tree, and stuck knives into him, torturing him until he told where the squaws were. They then went to the rancheria and took away the two women, who in a short time again ran away, returning back. Bean and Gibbs again started after them, being armed with a bowie knife and six-shooter, each one having a rifle and one a shot-gun in addition, saying they would either have the squaws or kill some of the bucks. They reached the rancheria on Tuesday, 21st ult. The next morning an Indian brought word into town that Bean and Gibbs had been killed and were hid on the South Fork of the Chowchilla. A party started immediately after the bodies and found them to be where reported, hid in the crevice of a rock. They had been thrown into a deep kanyon, and the Indians then had lowered themselves with their riatas and hid the bodies so securely that they never would have been discovered had no Indian informed on them. The bodies were brought to town. They were horribly disfigured. They were killed by arrows and chopped with hatchets; the eye and portion of the nose of one having been gouged out with a tomahawk in such a manner as to present a hideous spectacle. The Indians who committed the deed left, fearing the whites would take revenge.

Pathetic.—A correspondent in writing to the San Francisco *Herald*, from Genoa, Carson County, says:—"The Indian agent, Frederick Dodge, has just returned from a visit to two thousand Pah-Utes, encamped now at the sink of Walker river. They were friendly, complaining, however, of the injuries they have received from the whites. They declared that Winnemocker fought only in defense of his life—that he protested against the sacking of Williams' Station, which they allege was done by Oregon Indians, who had come down on a visit to Winnemocker. With tears in their eyes these Pah-Utes implored Major Dodge to protect them from reckless, abandoned whites. 'What have we,' asked they, 'to excite the cupidity of the whites? This is all our property—these few ponies and a little dried fish.'"

Trial of Judge Terry.—A gentleman from San Rafael informs us (San Francisco *Herald*) that the trial of Judge Terry commenced Friday, July 5th. The jury was duly empanneled. No witnesses appeared for the prosecution. The Court asked whether further time was required, and the reply being given in the negative, a verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

An Indian Battle.—We learn from the Marysville *Express* that on Sunday, July 1st, a pitched battle occurred on the plains near the Prairie House, between about five hundred Indians, the combatants being the Stringtown Indians and the Yubas and other mountain tribes. They were formed into kinds of battalions, but a short distance from each other, and suddenly commenced shooting, and continued the fire for a few minutes, when each party fell back and dispersed. Only three were known to be slain, two were left dead on the field, and the third, a mountain Indian, was carried away by his tribe. About one-fourth of them were armed with shot-guns and rifles, the remainder with bows and arrows.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in the California Assembly a few days before its adjournment. A member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Dr. Stone was a lobby member, attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the county represented by Bell, and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consultation with another member beyond the bar of the Assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up, denouncing Bell as a liar, and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away, and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. As he is a rich man, the crime will go unpunished. The Assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio, and was unarmed. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to have been premeditated.—*Ex.*

EASTERN NEWS.

The Eastern mail arrived in this city on Sunday evening, bringing eastern dates of July 7th. The mail was small. We have not received full files of any of our dailies.

Departure of the Japanese Embassy.—The Japanese *furore* has become almost extinguished as the United States frigate Niagara sailed on July 2nd, at 1½ o'clock, p.m., for Japan, having on board the Japanese ambassadors and suite. The Niagara is drawing 24½ feet water, and is in charge of Mr. Wm. Roach, Sandy Hook pilot, attached to boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, who will remain on board until she crosses the bar and is fairly at sea.

Dreadful Visitation.—On Tuesday, July 3, Elder George, Freewill-Baptist minister, residing in Franconia, N. H., was instantly killed by lightning near Franconia village. The fluid fractured his skull, tore off part of one ear, and broke his spine in several places. He was riding on horseback at the time, and the casualty was so instantaneous that the horse fell dead with him, without changing their relative positions. Elder George was universally respected in his community. He leaves a widow and several children.

Violent Storms.—It appears that various sections of Virginia have recently been visited by heavy storms of rain and hail. At Norfolk the hail at one time covered the earth, and it is estimated that abont $10,000 worth of young tomatoes, besides other vegetables, were destroyed.

The Great Eastern.—Some fifteen hundred persons visited this great vessel on July 5th, but the crowd on the deck was not by any means as large as on previous days. There was some trouble on board, growing out of the intemperance of a portion of the crew Several serious accidents and fights have occurred from this cause. The price of admission was one dollar each person. Mr. P. T. Barnum, the "New York Showman," advises that the price be reduced to twenty-five cents.

Complimentary.—A grand entertainment was given to Capt. John Vine Hall, and the officers of the Great Eastern, on the evening of the 6th, at the Lafarge house, New York. Mayor Wood and James T. Brady delivered addresses. The music on the occasion was furnished by the band of the Great Eastern. The most perfect unanimity of feeling prevailed.

Heavy Damages against a Railroad.—W. C. Nelson, of Monroe county, in a suit decided in the circuit court, recovered damages of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad to the amount of $11,000. Nelson had shipped thousands of bushels of wheat, a few years since, and the testimony showed that the wheat was detained in the several depots of the company until it was injured to some extent, and until the price receded, causing him to lose heavily. As many as nine of the jurors were for allowing him $25,000, but they finally compromised upon the award of $11,000.

The Seizure of the Mexican Steamers.—The decision of the Court of Admiralty in New Orleans in relation to the two Mexican steamers by the order of Commodore Jarvis near Vera Cruz, declares them not to be legal prizes, and therefore they were illegally captured. Actions of trespass and false imprisonment will doubtless be brought against the officers, and Congress will finally have to foot a heavy bill of damages as the price of that enterprise. It was a flagrant outrage, which ought to have been followed by courts-martial, and never would have been attempted against a strong power.

Horrible.—A woman named O'Connell, residing in Albany, so enraged her husband by constant abuse, that while she was administering a curtain lecture to him, he seized her by the throat and choked out her tongue and nipped off the end of it with a pair of shears.

American Treaty with the Chinese.—Mr. S. Wells Williams, the secretary of the American legation to China arrived at Washington from Shanghae on July 2nd. He has brought with him the U. S. treaty with China, fully ratified. This he has formally presented, in the absence of Gen. Cass, to Assistant-Secretary Lee, of the State Department.

The taxes in New York, this year, will be enormous—about $11,000,000, or nearly two cents on the dollar, at a high valuation of property in the upper part of the city. The police cost upward of $1,400,000; the almshouse department, $650,000; fire department, $100,000; election expenses, $125,000.

A Child Devoured by Bears.—A child, four years of age, was devoured by bears, in Clinton county, New York, recently. The child accompanied by a brother aged eight, went to fish in a brook, not far off, when the latter returned to prepare for school, telling his mother that his brother would soon come also. In a little while his mother went after him, but he was not to be found. She then called him, and heard him crying at a distance. The sound rapidly receded, and passed beyond hearing. The woman immediately alarmed her husband, who made search for the child, without success. The neighbors were notified, when a general search ensued, which lasted for several days, when a black bear was heard to growl in a large hollow log, and was fired at and killed. In the log were found two young bears, the missing child's clothes, and a portion of one of his legs. The cubs were despatched and opened, and in the stomachs of all three were found portions of the devoured boy.

Wouldn't Secede.—A duel has grown out of the Charleston Convention, between two Georgia hotspurts, L. A. Neims, of Warrenton, and Dr. W. R. Holmes, of Waynesborough. Neims was a delegate and refused to secede. They fought with shot-guns. Neims was struck by four shot, but will survive.

Cincinnati Morals.—The Rev. H. M. Storris, of Cincinnati, recently preached a sermon on murder, and stated that during his residence in that city there had been more than one hundred murders, or an average of two a month, while in no instance had the perpetrator been executed.

Death of Mr. Goodyear.—Chas. Goodyear, the inventor of the art of vulcanizing India-rubber, died in N. Y. City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 1st inst., after an illness of four weeks. He was born in New Haven, Dec. 29, 1800. Some of the most important uses and applications of vulcanized India-rubber were perfected by Mr. Goodyear only very recently.

Financial Condition of the Country.—A special dispatch to the *World* from Washington, bearing date July 1st, says:—"The fiscal year closed yesterday. The books of the treasury were balanced, showing a greater national debt than for fifty years past, and there is no prospect of more than paying interest on it from the present resources, outside of the amount required for standing appropriations. Secretary Cobb is still confident that there will be a large increase of the revenue for the coming year exceeding the estimates. Shrewd financiers, however, say it will demonstrate the greater necessity for a higher tariff."

Fire at the Sing Sing Prison.—Early in the morning of July 3d, a fire was discovered in the cabinet workshop of Chas. H. Woodruff, in the prison. The engines were brought into requisition, but before the flames were checked, the entire building was in ruins. The boot and shoe shop was with difficulty saved. Loss to C. H. Woodruff, $60,000, insurance, $40,000, in some twenty different companies in New York. Loss to the building, (state) $4,000; no insurance. Messrs. Smith sustained a loss by water of $1,000; insured in the Atlantic, Astor and Commercial companies of New York. This is the third time Mr. Woodruff has been burnt out since 1854. The weather was calm, or the entire prison would have been destroyed.

Horrible Murder.—The bodies of a woman named Willis and two children were found horribly mutilated on Saturday, June 30th, near Batavia, Jefferson county, Iowa. Their murder was supposed to have been committed by a man named Kepheart, who was pursued, arrested on Sunday night in Missouri, and brought back. He confessed to having committed the murder at Edgeville, and afterwards hauled the bodies 30 miles to the place where they were found.

Great Fire in Hannibal.—Loss, Seventy Thousand Dollars.—A destructive fire occurred in Hannibal, Mo., on the morning of the 4th. It [illegible] street, and resulted in a loss of $[illegible] J. Riley, Mrs. Shaw, the Good Templars' Lodge, Hall & Chapter, J. W. Singer & Co., D. P. Harris, Geo. F. the Mansion House, and P. Davis, the parties who were burned out.

THE HOUSTON MOVEMENT.—A mass meeting of a most enthusiastic character was held in Houston, on the 23d June, in favor of Sam Houston for the presidency. Several able and eloquent speeches were delivered. The public feeling seemed to run high in favor of the hero of San Jacinto, as the future occupant of the White House.

THE SANTA FE MAIL.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to June 18th, arrived at Independence, Mo., on July 3d, making the regular schedule time. No rain has fallen in New Mexico this year, and the crops are almost entirely destroyed. There has never been such a scarcity of provisions and forage in that country as at present. Corn is selling at almost any price asked. The troops from Utah are expected about the last of July. Fears are entertained that when they arrive they will almost create a famine. The Navajo Indians are becoming insolent, and unless they are chastised by the troops will soon make a foray upon the settlement. But few Indians were seen on the road, some of whom were Kinwas; they examined the waggons closely, but as the mail party was well armed, and seven in number, no attack was made. The troops from Pawnee Fork that went in pursuit of some Indians had not yet returned. A rumor at Pawnee Fork of their having been caught lacks confirmation. The weather is still oppressively hot and dry.

THE DROUTH.—The *Tribune* of the 4th says: "We are suffering in and around this city with the drouth, which, with but slight interruption, has prevailed several weeks. It has already cut short one of our important crops—strawberries—and it is now materially injuring peas and potatoes. The hay crop, particularly upon old fields on the hilly farms of the eastern counties of New York, are all cut short for want of rain, and almost every field of oats is prematurely heading out, and will ripen a very light crop in consequence of the prevailing drouth; or, rather, in consequence of the very bad practice of very shallow plowing to put in this crop. Corn has not yet suffered materially, but another week without rain will tell upon this crop seriously. All garden vegetables are suffering. There is no opportunity given to set out cabbage plants, and the young plants of all the root crop are going back into the ground to look for water. The pickle crop is one much depended upon in Westchester County. Only a few persons have planted their seed, and those who have do not expect it to vegetate more than enough to be killed by the manure. Those who have not planted are looking anxiously for rain, and until it comes it is of no use to put in the seed; it cannot grow. Such a drouth as this, just at this "nick of time" is a strong argument in favor of deep plowing.

DREADFUL CALAMITY. — About two o'clock Friday morning, July 6th, the north wall of the brick building occupied by Messrs. Nave, McCord & Co., in the block corner of Third and Felix streets, gave way and fell to the ground with a terrible crash, completely burying a one-story tenement house along side, together with eleven persons, the families of Mr. Harburger and Mr. Boyce. After the falling of the wall, the wreck immediately took fire, from what cause is not exactly known, when a scene presented itself which was truly harrowing. The dust from the fallen wall precluded, for some time, all possibility of any effective efforts being made by the excited crowd to rescue the buried persons in the tenement house. In the second story of Messrs. Nave, McCord & Co.'s store, two young men, Henry Mitchum and Wm. Hudunt, were sleeping, both of whom were caught in their bed by a falling joist, and held down until rescued. Huduut was scarcely injured while Mitchum was rendered almost lifeless by the oppressive weight. He was at last accounts doing comparitively well, though some fears were entertained that he might be injured seriously internally. The family of Mr. Harburger, five in number, occupying the tenement immediately joining the wall are all supposed to have been buried in the ruins. Mr. Harburger and his family, consisting of his wife, two children, and a servant girl, were taken out dead. The family of Mr. Boyce, consisting of six persons, were all, with the exception of Mr. Boyce, and his son-in-law, Mr. Cogswell, taken out of the ruins dead. Mr. Boyce is seriously injured by a fracture of the skull, and is not expected to recover. Mr. Cogswell is considerably bruised, though not seriously. The bodies were all taken to the M. E. Church South, which was generously proffered for the purpose, where they were washed and shrouded. The loss of property we have heard variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The loss of Nave, McCord & Co., cannot fall much short of $50,000, after deducting insurance, of which they have $25,000 or $30,000. Messrs. Tootles & Fairleigh, wholesale dry goods merchants, lost their building entirely, together with their entire stock of goods on hand, except those on the first floor. What the amount of their loss may be, or in what amount they are insured, we have not as yet heard. The family of Mr. Harburger were buried by the Israelites of our city, assisted by the Odd Fellows, at 11 o'clock in the morning. That of Mr. Boyce at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Such was the gloom cast upon our city by this untimely and fearful accident, that all the business houses were at 3 o'clock closed up. The streets were almost deserted, while the few persons seen on the streets looked depressed and downcast.—*West*, St. Joseph, Mo.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, bearing date July 5th, says:

The Indian bureau has this day received important despatches from Mr. Gillis, the Indian agent at the Pawnee reservation, in Nebraska Territory, stating that on the morning of the 22d of June, three hundred hostile Indians made a desperate attack on the Pawnee tribes, killing and wounding many.

Mr. Gillis made strenuous efforts to induce them to recross the Platte river, and return to their own villages; but they refused, and announced their determination to "wipe out" the tribe—not leaving a single man, woman, or child, of the Pawnee race.

Two days' later communications from there, state that large bands of these hostile Indians were gathering near Fort Kearney, for this blood-thirsty purpose.

The whites who were there, and the agent among them, again made efforts to induce them to desist, but the warriors told them that if they went so far as to interfere, they too should be exterminated.

The agent fears that a great war among the Indians is inevitable, and sent to Commander May at Fort Kearney for assistance.

The hostile tribes were well armed, and mounted, and Mr. Gillis says that if they once attack the Pawnees, not one of them will be left.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN NEW YORK.

As may be expected the national anniversary was celebrated at New York with great eclat. A brilliant military review by the governor, regattas, balloon ascensions, steamboat excursions, and pyrotechnic displays being the order of the day. The rejoicings, however, were seasoned by the following accidents and casualties according to the *Herald* of the 6th:

About three o'clock a boy named Augustus Elker, aged fourteen years, shot himself through the left hand. Taken to the hospital.

A woman, named Catherine O'Brien, was beaten by some rowdies unknown, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital; her injuries are thought not to be serious.

A man named John Dunlap, aged thirty, residing at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, was accidentally shot in the leg by some boys, with a small cannon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital; the accident occurred about half-past three o'clock p.m.

About half-past five o'clock a boy named Albert Nicker, residing at No. 369 West Thirty-fifth street, was accidentally shot in the forehead by another boy, with a pistol, a quantity of wadding entering his head. He was conveyed to the hospital.

About half-past twelve o'clock, a boy, name unknown, shot one John Brady with a pistol loaded with shot, in front of the Washington hotel, Broadway. The wounded man was carried to the New York Hospital.

About ten o'clock in the evening, a man named Richard Ellis was injured in the head by the discharge of firearms; his injuries were trifling, and he was conveyed to his home by his friends.

Samuel Thompson had two fingers shot off in the Thirteenth Ward, corner of Broome and Attorney streets; taken to the hospital.

A boy named William G. Schultz was badly burned by some firecrackers and powder taking fire in his pockets. He was taken to his residence, at the Moss Hotel.

A boy named Thomas Lane had his hand badly injured by the discharge of a pistol, at No. 254 Mott street. He was sent to the hospital.

About one o'clock in the afternoon a boy named Ed. Baker, residing at 182 Elizabeth street, had his hand badly injured by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the City Hospital.

A boy named John Carnes, residing at 169 Hester street, had one of his fingers blown off by the explosion of a pistol, during the afternoon. Taken to the hospital.

A boy, named Thomas Mehan, residing at No. 138 Mulberry street, had his hand badly injured by the accidental explosion of a pistol. Taken to the hospital.

A woman, named Margaret Hughes, was badly injured during the morning, by a gang of ruffians, named William Hines Sparks and David Haines, who broke her jaw and otherwise badly injured her body. It seems that the above party attacked her husband, and she, in her attempt to rescue him, was turned upon by the party. They were all arrested by the Nineteenth Ward police, and locked up to answer.

About half-past eight o'clock in the evening a party of ruffians entered the porter house of Mr. Gillespie, corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, and, after drinking, refused to pay for it. They were ordered out by Gillespie, and left, but soon returned with a gang about twice the number, and began to throw stones at the window and also bursted open the doors. Gillespie repeatedly ordered them away, but they seemed determined to keep on in their riotous conduct, when he took down a fowling piece and fired at them. One of the party, a young man named Edward McKeever, was shot in the side; the others immediately fled, and the wounded man was taken to his residence, No. 45 West Thirteenth street. His recovery is said to be doubtful. Gillespie immediately surrendered himself to the police.

About eleven o'clock a.m., a boy named Q. R. Weaver was accidentally injured in the hand by the discharge of a pistol at No. 193 West Twentieth street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A German woman named Lena March, residing at No. 107 Ridge street, was accidentally shot by her husband in the head by a pistol. The wound is of a serious nature.

A terrible fight occurred about half past nine o'clock in the evening, at the foot of West Forty-second street, at the Weehawken ferry, during which two of the party were seriously stabbed. It appears that one Henry McMann was walking down Forty-second street with a lady, when two men, named Samuel Brown and Edward E. Conklin, went up and spoke to the lady. At this McMann became very much excited, and drew a knife and stabbed both of the men; McConklin was stabbed in the breast, but fortunately was not seriously injured. The dirk struck the collar-bone of Brown, bending it outwards, and, running through the flesh, came out near the shoulder. McMann was immediately seized by two officers, and taken to the station house. The wounded men were both taken to their homes, Brown being unable to walk.

About three o'clock p.m. James Thompson had his hand badly injured by the discharge of a pistol at No. 49 Mulberry street.

Samuel McCracker was arrested about half-past five o'clock by officer Doyle, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, for shooting John Judd in the eye with a pistol. The wounded man was conveyed to the New York Hospital. The affair occurred at the saloon No. 365 Pearl street, kept by Judd. Both parties are said to have been under the influence of liquor.

About half-past eight o'clock a.m. Mr. Dunham was accidentally shot in the leg by the wadding of a pistol. He was taken to the hospital.

Edward McLaughlin was struck on the head with a slung-shot in the Bowery, about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, by some person unknown. He was conveyed to the hospital by officer Golden, of the Sixth precinct.

A woman, named Ann Hart, was accidentally shot in the arm while standing in front of her residence, No. 156 Leonard street. She was taken to the hospital.

Betsy Ryan had a loaded pistol discharged in her face by Daniel Sumden, a colored man, at No. 45 Elizabeth street. She was taken to the Hospital, and the man Sumden arrested and committed to answer.

Dennis McNainan was accidentally shot in the thigh with slugs from a pistol fired by some unknown person. He was taken to the hospital.

Eulizia Nato was stabbed in the back and left arm, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the foot of East Thirty-seventh street, by Falician Montero. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, when, upon an examination, his wounds were found to be of a serious nature. Montero, as soon as he had committed the act, jumped overboard and tried to escape, but was overtaken and arrested.

Two boys, named Walter Rich and Fred Perren, were seriously injured by the discharge of powder, about three o'clock p.m., in 110th street. They were both taken to their houses and attended by physicians.

About ten o'clock a.m. a boy named Samuel H. Lake was accidentally burnt by the explosion of powder in his pocket. He was taken to the hospital.

Wm. Robbins was burnt in the face by the explosion of powder in Franklin street. He was taken to his residence, No. 109 West Broadway.

The members of Engine Company No. 16 were attacked at the corner of New Bowery and James street during the evening by a gang of ruffians. The members were driven from the rope, and one of them, named John Miller, was, it is thought, fatally injured. He was taken to the hospital, where he now lies in a critical state. A man named Sheenan was arrested for throwing stones, and was locked up in the Fifth Ward station house, from which he shortly afterwards made his escape.

Morgan Killigan, residing at 97½ Baxter street, became intoxicated on the evening of the 4th inst. and fell down a stairway in the premises 97 of the same street, where he was found dead the next morning. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 22 years.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Lords on 18th June, Lord Brougham asked Her Majesty's Government whether there was any truth in a report which had been current for the last two days, that France either had despatched, or was about to do so, a large military force to Naples, inclusive of the naval force of seven vessels of war which she now had in the Neapolitan waters.

Lord Granville said there was no foundation whatever for the report that French troops had been sent to Naples, as such a course would be inconsistent with the declaration of the Emperor of the French, that his policy in regard to Naples was one of non-interference.

In the Commons, same day, Mr. MacEvoy moved an address to Her Majesty, to order that officers in the army, promoted from the ranks, may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks. The motion was seconded by Colonel Dunne, and supported by Colonels Dickson and Lindsay, but ultimately negatived.

Mr. James called attention to the enlistment now going on in Ireland, to furnish the Pope with troops in Italy, and asked the government what measures they intended to adopt, as there was abundant evidence to support a prosecution under the foreign enlistment act.

The House then went into committee of supply on the army estimates.

The consideration of the Roman Catholic charities bill, as amended, gave rise to debate, which was adjourned.

On the 16th of June a grand review of volunteer riflemen, in the presence of the Queen of England, took place in Hyde Park, London. From 20,000 to 30,000 volunteers were under arms. Business was suspended for the day on the stock exchange, and in many branches of trade a general holiday was observed. It was announced that the Queen would further encourage the rifle movement by personally inaugurating the great prize meeting which was to commence at Wimbledon on the 2nd of July. The competition was to commence by her majesty firing a rifle from a fixed mechanical rest.

The volunteer review passed off with the greatest eclat, amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the immense multitude. No accident is reported.

The late destruction of fishing boats was attended with the loss of about 200 men.

The very extensive implement manufactory of Messrs. Croskill, Hull, was consumed by fire on Friday, the 15th of June; the cost of damages is estimated at £25,000.

The bank of Messrs. J. Foster & Co., at Bilston, South Staffordshire, stopped payment on the 15th of June. The London agents were Attwood, Spooner & Co. The liabilities will not exceed £30,000.

The London *Times*, June 18th, says: "The royal congress at Baden of course tends only to confirm the views of those who believe that the French traditions of the first empire are intended to be imitated with continued fidelity. For the present, however, it is assumed nothing will be allowed to transpire but professions of general concord."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, under date June 16, says:—According to an official telegraphic despatch from Naples, the King is so much annoyed at the reception M. de Martino has met with at Paris, together with the language used by Lord Palmerston, as to have caused his majesty to declare that he would reconquer Sicily or lose his crown.

An article which appeared lately in the *Cornhill Magazine*, from the pen of Sir John Burgoyne, giving details of a plan for the fortification of London, is creating quite a sensation in England. There is great dissension in the Cabinet about it, one portion being deeply impressed with the paramount necessity of attending to the defences, and the other relying upon the good will of Napoleon III. and the millennium which is coming.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—A return of the numbers of the British army, militia, volunteers, &c., was issued from the Horse Guards on June 1st, which shows the grand total to be 323,259 men.

FRANCE.

The *Parana*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on July 5th, brought tidings of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, uncle of the Emperor of the French, and the last and youngest of the brothers of the great Napoleon. He was 76 years old.

PARIS, June 21.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. The reason assigned is, that the speech contains a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans.

The Emperor Napoleon visits Savoy in July.

Since the Emperor's return from Baden, the troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of France have been withdrawn.

It is reported that the new French loan will be twenty or thirty million sterling.

TURKEY.

Sanguinary disturbances had taken place in Albania. The dragoman of the Austrian consulate had been assassinated at Scutari. The Albanians, in virtue of their privileges, had refused to pay the taxes, or to contribute to the conscription, both of which the christians refused to bear alone. It was rumored that a despatch had been received announcing the outbreak of an insurrection at Smyrna, and the assassination of public functionaries, but the correctness of this news was doubted.

The Grand Vizier had arrived at Schumla. On his journey thither he dismissed and imprisoned several Turkish and some Greek functionaries for abuse of their authority.

The Porte had sent Vely Pasha to Beyrout as extraordinary commissioner, in order to institute an inquiry.

The army was exasperated at not having received its arrears of pay, and a military revolt was apprehended. The ambassadors had concerted and sent identical instructions to the different consuls in Syria, in order to prevent fresh disasters. Fifteen hundred houses had been burnt in the Turkish quarter of Constantinople.

GERMANY.

The Congress at Baden Baden terminated on June 17th. The following is a correct list of the sovereigns and princes who took part in the proceedings:

The Emperor of France, the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Baden, the King of Wurtemburg, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Nassau, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Prince of Hohenzollern and the Prince of Furstemberg.

The Emperor professed the most peaceful intentions towards all Germany.

It is asserted that at the final conference between the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the German sovereigns, before their departure from Baden, a decisive agreement was come to on those questions which refer to the relations of Germany with foreign countries.

It is stated that the sovereigns tendered to the Prince of Prussia their good offices to bring about an understanding between Prussia and Austria.

ITALY.

Advices from Rome state that an official despatch had been received from Naples, giving details of the capture of the two steamers, with Garibaldians, by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante. These steamers, which displayed the Sardinian and American flags, had on board 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, 200,000 pounds of powder, and a considerable sum of money. Five hundred armed passengers were made prisoners, and were, together with the steamers, conveyed to Gaeta on the 12th of June.

Gen. Lamoriciere had despatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier. It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion of the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any power. This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to the Pope.

A letter from Naples of the 12th mentions, under great reserve, a rumor that 2,000 Garibaldians, supposed to be commanded by Col. Medici, had landed at Catanzero, in Calabria. It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan government had sent Gen. Munziante there as *alter ego*.

Other letters from Naples say that Gen. Piannelli, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French government having declined any intervention, a council of the royal family assembled on the 17th, to deliberate. A political demonstration was expected on the 13th ult. Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the Bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 8th, estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4,000. Seven persons, found plundering, had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

The order for the evacuation had greatly discouraged the royal troops.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription on behalf of the war. The archbishop and all the noble families in Sicily had subscribed.

NAPLES, June 16.

The Sardinian minister has demanded the restoration of the two steamers and their 800 passengers, who were captured by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante, as they had passports for Malta. The English ambassador has supported this demand.

The disembarkation of Garibaldians in Calabria is denied.

Letters from Rome to the 16th confirm the news of the concentration of the Piedmontese army at Ferrara.

It is officially asserted that Austria would be able in a fortnight to bring into the field 600,000 men.

The *Turin Gazette* says that an officer of the Neapolitan court, named Bosco, has left for Sicily, declaring his intention of either killing Garibaldi (in a duel it is to be supposed) or being killed by him. The same journal asserts that the Neapolitan Government has set a price of 20,000 ducats (85,000f.) upon the head of Garibaldi.

Advertisements.

STRAY CALF.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, a red CALF, with white star in forehead; branded H on left hip. Prove property and pay charges.

ERASMUS JOHNSON,
50 1t 1st Ward, near the mill.

STOLEN BY INDIANS.

ON the night of Friday, the 27th of July, a black Horse, star in the forehead; branded B on the right thigh; the letter is about 3 inches long. Whoever will deliver him to the undersigned, will receive Ten dollars reward.

BENJAMIN A. MILES,
50-1t Big Cottonwood.

KNITTING FACTORY REMOVED.

JAMES DOVE

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and Friends that the KNITTING FACTORY is Removed to Mechanics' Row, East of the Post Office; where all kinds of Stockings can be found on hand to accommodate the public. Also, can be made to order, Ladies' Worsted Jackets, Hoods, Cravats, &c., &c.

Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms. Aug 1. 50-tf JAS. DOVE.

HOWARD & BOWRING,

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.

Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.

A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 50-tf

EXCHANGE!!

WE have a herd of STOCK, consisting of several hundred head of Milch Cows and Calves, Heifers, two year olds, Mules, California Mares, &c., which we wish to EXCHANGE for GOOD WORK CATTLE.

For particulars apply at our office in the Salt Lake House. MILLER RUSSELL & CO.

G. S. L. City, July 23, 1860.—49-tf

Labor is Wealth—Persevere & Prosper.

D. J. ROSS, SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Mechanics' Buildings, on 2nd South Street, near the Post Office, where he is on hand to accommodate his customers with whatever they want in his line. Encourage labor and create wealth. All kinds of produce taken in payment. 49-3m

STRAY STUD HORSE.

CAME into my band of Horses, some time since, a dark bay pony STALLION, supposed to be four years old; branded on right hip T W; Spanish brand on left hip. I have confined the animal. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.

49-2t A. COON, Jordan Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. M. BROWNE & CO.

HAVE on hand a complete STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS;

STAPLE

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Of all Kinds;

A LARGE STOCK OF

Hardware & Queensware;

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DYE STUFFS,

NAILS & GLASS,

TURPENTINE,

LINSEED OIL & WHITELEAD;

READY-MADE

CLOTHING;

AXES AND HELVES;

A LARGE LOT OF

Brass Kettles

AND

TIN WARE;

SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS;

HAY AND MANURE FORKS;

Spades and Shovels, Glass Ware, Flat Irons, &c., &c.

J. M. BROWNE & CO. will pay a liberal price for a few yoke of good

WORK CATTLE,

if delivered immediately, suitable for logging and general Kanyon work. 49-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

4,000 BUSHELS of Wheat, also Oats, and Barley, for which the highest market price will be paid.

THOMAS BOX.
July 27, 1860. 49-tf.

Now for Premiums at the Fair!

A. J. & B. F. STEWART,

HAVING bought one-half interest of the Nail Factory and Machine Shops, at Payson, known as the Sabin, Beebe & Co's Nail Factory, are now doing business in said factory under the name, firm and style of Sabin, Beebe, Stewart & Co., are prepared to fill orders for nails at 25 cents per pound, also to finish any article in the waggon, carriage, cabinet, chair and blacksmith shops, on short notice and at reasonable prices. Call and examine for yourselves. They will take in exchange for nails and other manufactured articles, cattle, horses, mules, wheat, oats, barley and corn at the highest market prices.

P. S.—We have already supplied samples to the amount of 50,000 lbs. 48-3t.

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY,

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery; that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.

25-tf E. C. & Co.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconette, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Batinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Boaked Brandies, Old Rye, and other Liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods. 49 tf

Poetry.

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup,
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower,
I'd better not grow up,
How many a weary traveller
Would miss its fragrant smell!
How many a little child would grieve
To lose it from the dell!

Suppose the listening dew-drops
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dew-drop do?
I'd better roll away;"
The blade on which it rested,
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it,
Would wither in the sun.

Suppose the little breezes,
Upon a summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveller on his way;
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest ones that blow,
And think they make a great mistake
If they were talking so?

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom too!
It wants a loving spirit
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

Gleanings.

AN OPINION ABOUT CONGRESSMEN.—One of the editors of the *Presbyter* has been visiting Washington, and gives his opinion of the members of Congress as follows: "My Congressional visits thus far refreshed in my memory a very sensible remark of an old Dutch acquaintance, some years ago, who once had the fortune (good or bad) to be elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. He said in his broken English style: 'Ven I vent to de Lechislatur, I taut I vould find dem all Solomons dere; but I soon found dere vas soome as pick fools dere as I vas.'"

GREAT MEN.—A great man is willing to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantage he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented and defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance, is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and skill. The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more to his interest than theirs to find his weak point. The wound cicatrizes and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo! he has passed on invulnerable. As long as all that is said is against me, I feel certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies.

HEART FORCE.—A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the strength and force of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still if his heart is full of love to the cause, he becomes a powerful man from that object, because he has heart-power, heart-force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those nicities which are so much looked upon in society, but once give him a strong heart that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is right full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the thing, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power.

Varieties.

COMPLIMENTS carried to an extravagant extent become rude offences. There is a material difference between prettily asking for a lock of hair, and taking the whole scalp.

The purest innocence does not always blush the reddest. The truest piety is not the most acid. The ripest learning is not the dullest. The highest wisdom is not the coldest.

Cæsar, in warlike matters, minded more what was to conquer than what was conquered; what was to gain than what was gained; so does an humble soul mind more what he should be, than what he is; what is to be done, than what is already accomplished.

FABRICS.—The finest composition of human nature, as well as the finest china, may have flaws in it; though the pattern may be of the highest value.

"Jack," said father, "yesterday I forbade you associating with the neighboring children any more, and to-day you have disobeyed me. The next time I catch you there I shall be obliged to punish you." The next day Jack was there again, totally oblivious to the interdiction, until he saw his father entering the neighbor's yard with a rod in his hand. Jack made for the fence, over which he leaped, pursued by his father, and then ran into the barn; there he was caught. "Now, my son," said the irritated father, "what did I tell you I would do, yesterday?" You told me, father, that if you caught me there again you would punish me." "Well," said the father. "Hold on, father," said the little reprobate, who knew that if he could make his sire laugh, the matter would be all right: "you didn't catch me *there*—you caught me *here*." The desired [illegible] was produced, and the rod was dropped, [illegible] was removed.

Advertisements.

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!

AT COST!

AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS

TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 48-tf

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-tf AMY & SMITH.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

I WILL give constant employment to 20 good boot and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS.

44-tf

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

Boots, Boots, Boots!

I BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.

40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-tf

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 36-tf

Home Industry.

THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his stand, opposite Young and Irwin's, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-tf JAS. DOVE.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. **CHARGES REASONABLE.** If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf **CLAUDE.**

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.

34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Buggies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH,

37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to the Mechanics' Buildings, on 2d South Street, near the Post Office; at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

WANTED,

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,

2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 49-tf J. C. LITTLE.

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.

G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860. 38-tf

Fire & Brimstone

A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

Great Reduction!

THE

PURE POTEEN

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best producers in the art.

42-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

A LARGE AMOUNT

OF

MERCHANDISE

TO BE

SACRIFICED AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

HAVING opened our Establishment on the "Low Price" and "Live and let live" System, the undersigned would call the attention of the people of Utah Territory to their

Choice and Assorted Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Which they are determined to SELL

Cheap for Cash.

If it is your intention to save money in your purchases, call and examine our Stock and Prices, before buying elsewhere, and you will soon be convinced of the truth of our assertion.

☞ *We take pleasure, and consider it no trouble, to show our Goods.*

J. CALISHER & CO.,

Next door to Young and Irwin's,

48-tf MAIN STREET.

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew*.

31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-tf

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portulaca; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.

33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair

BONNETS,

With suitable

TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap. Also,

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the

[illegible]

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

April 25, 1860 [illegible]

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

37-tf

A BUGGY FOR SALE.

☞ Enquire at the MOUNTAINEER Office.

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.

Farmington, Davis Co. 13-tf

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

P. R. ROGERS,

HAVING a good Blacksmith Shop in operation on EAST TEMPLE STREET, east of the Post Office, he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

Remember that he took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last annual Fair, as will be seen by reference to the "Deseret News."

FARRIERY attended to in all its branches.

☞ For Refereuces, apply to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, Samuel Snyder, Dustin Amy, Samuel Read, and Editors of Mountaineer. 44-3m

WOOL-CARDING.

THE undersigned, having procured to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

HOUTZ & BRINGHURST.

Springville, Utah Co. 38-tf

Something New Down Street!

ROBERT MARTIN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an ICE CREAM Saloon, and EATING HOUSE, where he keeps on hand a good article of Ice Cream and Summer Drinks, Pies, Cakes, &c., also luncheon and meals on reasonable terms.

Good accommodation for a number of boarders.

Produce taken in the absence of money.

R. MARTIN,

Next door north of J. Wells, Cutler.

P. S.—All those in debt to me for Beef, Butter, Eggs, &c., please call and settle. 48-4t.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A. MERRILL, HATTER,

HAS on hand Ladies' Black Beaver Riding HATS, Gents' Otter, Black Felt, & Napped Beaver HATS, and other styles and varieties.

17th Ward, one block east of Union Square. 45-3m

NEW ARRIVALS

FROM THE EAST,

At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of

NEW GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of officer's equipments for sale at Keller's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, which, as well as in Salt Lake City, Gentry, Dodson can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices, freight added.

Fine Gold Chains, Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Watch Keys, Watch Glasses, Fancy Buckles, Coat and Pants Buttons, Suspenders, Gold Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Fine Gold Chains, Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Watch Keys, Watch Glasses, Fancy Buckles, Coat and Pants Buttons, Suspenders, Gold Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Needles, Pins, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

42-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street; at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantages to consult DR. RICHARDSON.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along. 37-tf.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

First house east of the Deseret Store,

4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH.

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

ATTENTION!

Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,

(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

26-6m

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I am now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE

One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 33-tf

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT

THURELL & STOAT

BEG respectfully to inform the public that they have opened a [illegible] Old Stand, one door south of [illegible] GROCERY, BARD'S, East Temple [illegible] they [illegible] a variety of [illegible] and Fancy Goods, [illegible] Fancy Buckles, [illegible] and Pants Buttons, Suspenders, Gold Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Needles, Pins, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Fine Gold Chains, Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Watch Keys, Watch Glasses, Fancy Buckles, Coat and Pants Buttons, Suspenders, Gold Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Needles, Pins, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

42-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.